

**POVERTY NOT THE GREATEST EVIL.**  
To be poor is not the greatest of evils. It is an evil only from the standpoint of economics. Many a poor man is poor because he has intelligently refused to pay what wealth would cost him, and has turned his labor into channels which brought him only spiritual or mental gain. But such as these are satisfied with their bargains, and not one of them is aware that any wrong has been done to him. He has what he has paid for, and asks for nothing else, and we who know him as his neighbor never think of him as poor. He could be made rich as easily as a means of securing a more perfect society.

how the poor man lives," for in keeping together is the safety of humanity. But even more pertinent is the fact that the poor man, in his turn, the poor man must learn to know how the rich man works." It is true enough that there are some who are not worthy of the more so supported splendidly in idleness, at public cost, the reward of the good fortune or the hard work of the good worker, whose labor or whose services were needed for the good of the community. These gilded papers are not many in America—some of them are there in the city of New York—and the number of the poor who are but froth on the waves of humanity, and the burden of carrying them is but a feather's weight on the back of the nation. The life in our country is but an anachronism, as they themselves are not slow to recognize. Their place is in the feudal Europe and not in the America of to-day.

universe of better than good. The rich man who is a genuine product of our times—the man who, by incessant toil, has built up a fortune, by the sweat of his brow, and by the aid of his own principles but beggary. Whatever its cause, the existence of the rich man and the poor man is a natural feature of the growth of the human race, and the only way to improve the economic condition. It is an inevitable result of giving the individual the right to own property. The conquest of the forces of nature, for in the long run every one of these vast fortunes is made by the individual, and the only way to the organized saving of human toil. He who saves the life of a thousand men has a right to the same reward as the man who saves the life of one. We may be sure, this share will be no more and no less than has been fairly earned. The forces of nature become the property of the man who can have a perpetual monopoly; and, sooner or later, the knowledge of the one becomes the property of the other.

but from the weakness of the poor. Everywhere the poor are taking to themselves a leisure which they have never earned. The prices they have paid for the price of poverty. If poverty it goes far whither and towards whom it must go for only rags and dirt. Even the lowest sum of labor, well-spent, will buy a happy home. But without frugality and temperance, no rate of wages, and no division of profits can avail to save men from poverty. A man who wastes his money injures not only himself, but carries harm to all his neighbors, joined to him in disastrous calamities. Poverty is the result of extravagance; poverty is the relentless hell that yawns beneath the feet of the rich. Remember that the punishment may be made in the case of the penalty which follows the violation of any other law, ethical or legal. Remember that the memory of the gods are known "Under their laws we live, and under their laws we die."

poor all men would be their neighbors. Statistics show that the majority of the people in our great cities, the condition of six is due to unemployment, illness or vice; three to old age and infirmity; one to laziness; and one to sheer youth, and one to sickness, accident or loss of a limb. The deserving poor, but the vast fraction of the great city is not. Were there no pretensions on the road to Jericho we should all be able to help. The Jews were not. To be in charity is the common instinct of humanity, but the priest and Levite of our day have been so conditioned by the Pharisees that charity is viewed with suspicion. The semblance of misfortune is put on for the sake of the alms. And the wife and the child of the widower may become a crime. We have seen the man who has "fallen by the wayside" put virtuous in the eyes of the community. We have appeal to us yet more strongly. We have learned that to give food to starving children thereby helps to destroy the possibility of self-activity. And that to give money for nothing is to help to destroy the possibility of self-activity. And that to give money to a blind man, to whom there is no need of it, is to help to destroy the power of self-activity. We have seen the man give money to a blind man, for he needs all the strength he can have to help him to compete

**SOME LIVING DEAD MEN.**

Some two months ago I crossed our State on the railway train. It makes no difference where nor in what direction. It was on a bright day in April when the sun shone on the damp earth and when one could almost hear the growing of the grass. A day on which every healthy man feels the impulse to leave conventionalities and to come with naked feet into that contact with mother earth from which our race has drawn its greatness. There are days and days like this which every farmer boy can remember; days

whatever he has the right to demand of her. No matter how much she is loved, she is not paid than in dealings with Mother Nature. She returns some fifty-fold, some a hundred-fold, some a thousand-fold, to whoever fifty-fold to him who deserves a hundred. The latter is the fate of the traveler who stands at a flag-station on the road. A commercial traveler, dealing in groceries and tobacco, got out of his car at the station. He saw that the cars started again. The stopping of a train was no rare sight in that country. The train was stopped every day. The people had no welcome for the commercial traveler, no tears of joy for his return. He was not a hero, yet on the station steps I counted forty men and boys who were there when the train came in. They were all waiting for the train to stop in the fields; village boys who might have been in the city, but who were attracted to the economics and aesthetics alike calling them away from the village and off to the farms. Two of them were students of the local high school station. The solitary passenger went his own way. The East were there because they had not the time to go where they wished to go.

**THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.**

In these days the farmer has many grievances which he did not know a generation ago. The newspapers and the stump speakers tell us of the farmers' wrongs, and from time to time huge mobs of men, armed with clubs and stones, come back to the old farm in New York on which I was born, the farm my father won from the forest and on which he lived in freedom and independence; knowing no master, dreading no oppression. I find on that farm to-day tenants who barely make a living. I go over the farm, and I find the implements rusting in the rain and sun, the plowing gears, broken wagons, evidences of waste and neglect. I find the farmer who has known the oppression of the farmer is the fault of the

their butter sells for money, their oats are clean, their horses are in order, their cows are foundling and prosperous. The little calf the farmer up at dawn; the clover need's him in the morning; the sheep must be sheared; the footpaw the farmer must be husked at night. A busy man the old-time farmer was; and, being busy, he found time for everything. He read bound books; he enjoyed the papers; he was a good talker; he was, moreover, he kept intelligent watch on all the affairs of the day. He did not find time to stand in the station steps. In the middle of the afternoon he would be seen, in the company of a hundred and consecutive days. He carried no handbag, no load of tobacco and whisky. He went to the

The strength New England lay in this, that in her rocky hills only the industrious man could make a living, and with the years the finest of industry blossomed, and the New Englanders, with this strength, did not care to leave their hills. But the great West, wherever New England influences have gone, the great West was built with the savings of New England. Go to the prairies of Iowa, where the earth gives her choicest bounty for the least labor, and you will find that the great Iowa rich farms bear mortgages given to some farmer on the Massachusetts hills. The poor people of the mountains worked by a man who had come from the hills of New England, and he had enough to pay for the rich land too. The Iowa farmer must work with equal diligence if he is to pay for his land, and he must be a New Englander.

And a thrifty farmer who pays 25 cents a

[illegible]

him on the American farmer. He is no wiser  
 summer above all other men. He shot more  
 tle than another, but he has less excuse. My  
 purpose has been to bring forward some  
 which you, as students, can afford to heed. The  
 tality of your lives lies along the borders of  
 the hand of "manana." It easy to turn into  
 to lose yourself among its palms and  
 tances. Right way far in your lives you are  
 day. What if no one you would be here  
 were dead? Were for your education till the day

[illegible]

act of ours closes your relation as student with the University of Indiana, while at the same time it admits you to the ever-widening of her alumni. You have spent some of the best years of your lives with us, and in this way, as your teachers, have tried to give you that which is in us to give. That we should be is the essential part of our own relations with the university, and for your own sake, we need the recognition of those who have after you the university exists. It has your best wish to give to you inspiration and stimulation, to stimulate you to a better self-education, to give you the best of the world after you the university exists. It has your best wish to give to you inspiration and stimulation, to stimulate you to a better self-education, to give you the best of the world after you the university exists. It has your best wish to give to you inspiration and stimulation, to stimulate you to a better self-education, to give you the best of the world after you the university exists.

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my usefulness shall be taken from their hands, and I shall be as good as dead. I who have always stood beside me all these years, and who have been my constant confidence I could have done nothing. I told friends upon the board when seven years ago I was elected, that I was sure I should have been but two changes, and with these changes I should have been able to do what I say farewell to the beautiful campus—it is made an old friend—to the kindly town of Cambridge, and to the friends of the college who have been as the apple of the eye in the life of a man who has been here since the first class was brought together.

It is now come the pleasant part of my duty—farewell to the friends of the college. I have no more to touch of sadness. When I first came to this college, I was a young man, and I am now a man. I have been a man of many dominions. Let me have your hearty sympathy. I shall show myself inefficient or unworthy, if I do not do my best in the way of the better man, whom I have known and loved for many years.

the degrees was over, the outgoing president concluded his successor to the amid loud clapping of hands by the students. Dr. Coulter acknowledged the address by delivering his inaugural address in full follow-

and not my purpose to deliver what might be a long and boring address, but I have things to say, which may help us to a acquaintance with each other.

It is not now to thank you for this expression of your confidence and encouragement. It is to thank you for the great trust that you have placed in me, that I accept this great trust. All that I can do is to try to live up to this responsibility, but this responsibility shall not be a burden, never discouragement. Responsibility is a privilege, and I thank you for the reward. In listening to the words and the meaning of the retiring president, I have been brought back to the things to manage; and the mantle of Elijah seems to have fallen upon a doubtful Elijah. There is no doubt that the Elijahs of the future are going to be men of the greatest courage and of loneliness in the departure of a great company and in the lonely side by side in the emotional arena of the world.

Also, we lack recognition to say that the results we want upon-to-day give abundant evidence of the skilled labor of his associates; it is a matter for congratulation to know that he has been able to get so much done in the service of the university. To usually look into the past and brood over it is most unproductive business. It is detrimental to consuming time which is for us now is this: "Forgetting the things are behind, reach forward to those that are ahead." Facing the future boldly, hopefully, courageously, and with confidence for anything that remains to one lies in the future.

Every past achievement, however great,

the high vantage ground and the signs of times. I am free to say from the standpoint of one who, as an outsider, has been better able to observe from a distance, that there is a great cause of higher education I would not care to see fail. I am not a member of any exclusive university than with any other in the great middle West. To my vision all things are equal. I am not a member of any exclusive university than with any other in the great middle West. To my vision all things are equal. I am not a member of any exclusive university than with any other in the great middle West. To my vision all things are equal.

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Investigation and resistless deduction  
 tings to be cultivated and insisted upon;  
 these finely tempered responses are  
 the most probable of the human  
 man, they place straight through the  
 preconceived notions and reach the  
 secret of the tremendous power of the  
 teacher of the principles of Right living,  
 lived. His clear statements of ethical  
 had talked about themselves. And so,  
 d, the university is a place for the  
 thought, a place to encourage  
 of true culture has found its way into  
 to blime for  
 gladly, and I  
 My point, is  
 only educate  
 clike, likewise  
 has any right  
 strongly im  
 ing beauty  
 intellectual  
 far short. The  
 thought after  
 ought after  
 weakness, and

trains than in the intellectual giants it generates! Have we any such in our modern days? I would be much surprised, that men only appear gigantic in our eyes, who are really dwarves or associates are small, and I look upon intellectual giants not so much as an evidence of educational methods as an evidence of the small men as associates. The seed on good ground might argue well contented, but the weeds are not, and but the myriads of seeds that fall by the wayside or among thorns! The testimony of our modern universities is not so clear, as the correct conclusion can be reached. The President of the American Association of Universities, in his 38th Annual Address on "Education: Frontiers and Frontiersmen," says: "The universities are not the ability to do something, and not the ability to do nothing, and not the ability to do nothing."

Stewart, D.

Harriet T. Edwards  
Elkhart, Ind.  
Helen E. Edwards  
Uel Frank Jones  
Worcester, Mass.  
Winson, Ed.  
Richmond, Va.  
W. H. R. R. R.  
berger, Ind.  
W. H. R. R. R.  
Frank Potter  
Vernon, Lyn.  
W. H. R. R. R.  
In Philosophy  
Belle, Ill.  
In Pedagogy  
W. H. R. R. R.  
Clifford, Conn.  
W. H. R. R. R.  
Greenwood;  
In Math.  
E. H. R. R. R.  
Hawkins, Ill.  
W. H. R. R. R.  
Daniel Thoms  
In Chemistry

When nothing else have really no just  
 of the possibilities of advanced  
 in, in a way that means advanced  
 the training, the forgiveness of  
 any life problem may be attacked. I  
 this freely now, because I have had no  
 discuss it about. I simply heard in  
 the past, and I have not been able to  
 my presence here to-day possible.  
 spoken of the great desirability of culti-  
 of the mind, and of the importance of  
 to consider the uses to which it  
 out, recognize in all American train-  
 ing to hold up as the purpose of in-  
 struction to the young man to be  
 that, "There is a larger box of pup-  
 pet-strings than you are aware of."

tion. "I am certain that the good of the few cannot lie in the possession of things, but in the use of things. It is not rather in things which all can possess, but where one man's wealth promotes his power, and the application in things intellectual. It is a fact that I am uttering thoughts which might seem to be a financial reward even in the case of a student. I am not sure that the financial benefits of such training for some are and never commensurate with the preparation for the American citizen. I am not sure that the incentives of such rewards are present whether as incidents or not."

**WORD TO THE GRADUATES.**

In connection I have a word to say to you. My purpose to close their former intellectual life is to give them a new one, a new point of view, a new basis of action, a new stimulus. For some it may be necessary

that this narrowness of vision, this lack of imagination, this failure to cultivate a pedantic, dogmatic, and uncreative attitude, is compelled to say that this is still the best of all possible worlds. Liberty is not only a power for stimulating activity among its immediate subjects, but it is also a power for students who can be made tributary to its strength. This kind of instruction must reach further than the immediate subjects of the school, with its pure waters curbed and held in shadow, to be drawn from the fountain of life, and to come to it and draw; but it is a strong perennial spring, not a mere brook, that flows out at each place to drink, but also sending its waters into the world beyond. The school must be a place where, for men, speak to the world beyond, and not only to the world beyond.

think the public deserves to get the information from a reliable source, that a university should not be a place where students, but so far as practical, are the world beyond.

There is no university to exist which does not seek to impress upon its students the living and strength of right living, and which only the part of man has fallen at nobility of character which is the nobility of man. To be free from freedom from intellectual I think all will concede that the

**Horses Terribly Withdrawn**  
Special to the Indianapolis Times  
COLUMBUS, Ind., May 10.—Today's races at this track were attended by a large crowd, but the weather had preceded them and the race was a bad condition. The manager

posed upon me.

**GRASSES CONFERRED.**

A list of the Graduating Class with the Honors Granted.

The graduating class was the largest ever at the university. It included a very special line pursued in the course of study. Following is a list:

**SCHOLARS OF ART.**

—Mecicadicty—Mary Erekounridge, Anna Bowman Hoffman, Bloomingdale Knize, Rosa Looming, Maud Looming, Maud Looming, Maud Looming, H. Pendleton, Franklin, William Looming, Albert Fetterlund, Charles Henry Taylor, Wol-

**Missouri State.**

St. Louis, Ju. at a light one, and scratches were was declared a more than two Missouri state. Avalon, was fined for a foul. four thousand.

**First Race—**

Sight Draft was Second Race—

Olds, six furior

[illegible]

Bloomington; A. B. of Butler  
889; thesis, "Philosophic Proofs  
Label Banta, Franklin, A. B., 1885;  
Adelpha of Terence."  
de Languages—John B. Phillips,  
A. B., 1889; thesis, "Lessing's  
ation and Its Influence on Modern  
—Alice Springer Fish, Bloomington,  
thesis, "Robert Browning's Thoughts  
urehill Fitch, Bloomington, A. B.,  
George Eliot's Philosophy."  
phy—John E. Wisely, St. Cloud,  
thesis, "The Two C  
Five Race

...Richard Saworth Call, Des Moines, A. B. 1890; thesis, "Geology of the ..."  
 ...William S. Blatchley, Terre Haute, Ind., A. B. 1890; thesis, "The ..."  
 ...Philosophy—Baron Warren Everington, D. C. B. S. 1886, A. M. 1890; thesis, "The ..."  
 ...Ayunsa, Sonora and Mexico, with a report of New Species." Seth Eugene ...  
 ..."Report of Explorations Made in ..."  
 ...the Fishes of the Streams Examined."

...INQUIRY AND RECEPTION.  
 ...banquet was held yesterday ...  
 ...at the old college chapel, and ...  
 ...in every respect. There were ...  
 ...hundred places laid, which in ...  
 ...number, and the guests were ...  
 ...massion. Dr. Joseph S. Jencks, ...  
 ...of Indianapolis, presided, and

on the more enjoyable by  
responded to as follows:  
Reunion," Frank Fetter.  
A. W. Allen.

peets to move to Bloomington, August 10. Dr. Jordan left West next morning at the home of Judge and the evening was a decided success. The program was for the publication and in out of the University of Dr. and Mrs. Jordan informally on the subject of the people to them. By 8:30 people began to arrive, and about 12 o'clock the people of the city, by Judge and Mrs. Jordan, and to Dr. and Mrs. Coulter.

condition of the track, distance flag.

18 pace; four entries; purse, \$100.

.....	2	1	1
.....	1	2	3
.....	3	4	2
.....	4	3	4

Feb. 29 3/4, 9:00 P.

2:37 trot; five entries; purse \$100.

.....	1	1	1
.....	2	2	3
.....	3	3	4
.....	4	4	5

and races. Dr. M. owned by

has been set apart as  
be given to Ed Pickwick.  
ne 17.—The card-to-day was  
owing to a heavy track  
umerous. The fourth race  
under the rule requiring  
starters. The finish in the  
served some excellent  
nir horse, being disquali-  
The attendance was about

Three, \$500; nine second,  
Two, \$500; Caldwell well furlong,  
Time, 1:07.  
—Purse, \$500; for two-year-  
lings. Ceverton won; Green-  
back, second; and Bessie, third.

Sinks, Hose, Helting, Habbitt  
Mitt Moller, Solders, and  
and Colored Wiping Wags,  
and all other supplies used  
in connection with the Gas,  
Steam and Water. Natural  
Gas Supplies at the Gas,  
Steam-heating Apparatus  
for Public Buildings, Store-  
rooms, Mills, Sheds, Facto-  
ries, Landries, Lumber  
Dry-houses, etc.  
Thread to order any size  
Wrought-iron Pipe from 4  
inch to 15 inches diameter.  
KNIGHT & JILLSON,  
75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania

Called at the end of the seventh inning on ac-  
count of rain.  
At Washington—  
Washington.....14 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0-20

second yard. Shibboleth second, March 24.

Curse, \$500; one and one-half Lap wags; Bonnie Annie second. Time, 2:05.

on Loantaka's Victory.

SAY, June 17.—Loantaka's Suburban, yesterday, was a for the Coney Island Jockey he book-makers got all the public were left without the to pay expenses. This day, when not more than persons paid to witness the race was as follows:

uturity course. Kingston a second, Kitty Van third.

Daisy stakes: five-eighths made first. Nomad second, time, 1:30.

seven-eighths of a mile. Re-

five furlongs. Racine won;  
Earnest Race third. Time,  
1:14.

— Six furlongs. Meadow-  
Kind second, Highland  
1st.

— Nine furlongs. Ethel won;  
Lumina third. Time, 2:05.

— Six Furlongs. Bob Jacobs  
second, Grey Goose third.

— One mile. Barge won.

charged employes and is not a stockholder  
in the company.

A big cave-in occurred at the Fort Huron  
end of the St. Clair river tunnel on Tuesday.  
The north bank, for many feet, gave way  
and sank into the approach, carrying the  
engine and the locomotive with it. Fortunately,  
at the time no one was in the engine house  
or at work in the approach in the vicinity.

At a meeting of Jewish rabbis in New  
York yesterday it was decided that the  
hardship had taken no action relative to the  
hardships of Jews in Russia, whereupon

. . . 1 6 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-8  
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1

7; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Boston, 10. Batteries—Staley and Bennett, 10. Fairly close game, the inning on account of rain.

Philadelphia game was postponed because of wind.

Baseball Association.  
Prize Game.  
Prize game—  
. . . 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 4-11  
0 4 4 0 0 3 1 0-13

12; Athletics, 16. Errors—Boston, 10. Batteries—O'Brien and McGinnis, 10.

Batteries—Bullfinch, Daley, and McGinnis, 10.

A railway official in England has written to a friend in New York to inquire whether it would be feasible to build a railway from London to San Francisco by way of the Panama canal in 1898. No adequate and authorized assays having yet been taken to assure investors of the value of the route, the railway exhibitors conditionally under which the fair will be held, or even of the fact that it will be held at the time heretofore mentioned, leaves Great Britain in doubt.

State Comptroller Colgan, of California, has announced that he will refuse to sign warrants for the great exhibition of the world's fair commission for the State exhibit. He bases his action on the provisions of the Constitution which says that no money shall be appropriated for the benefit of any association or institution unless it be under the exclusive control of the State.

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